

THE FALLS CITY TRIBUNE

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In the excitement of an approaching presidential election the republicans of Nebraska must not forget that they have a state ticket to elect. Political victories like charity, begin at home.

The birth rate in Lincoln has increased during the last year at the rate of over twelve per cent for each thousand inhabitants. Thus the people of Bryan's town seem to have endorsed President Roosevelt's no race suicide policy.

Is your name written on the roll of the Roosevelt club? If not you should see that it is. The time is at hand when the republicans of Falls City, as well as of the whole country, must take their stand squarely with the party and be ready for the big contest that is coming.

At noon Tuesday, June 21, the republican national convention will meet in Chicago. The result of that convention is, of course problematical, but given a ticket headed by Theodore Roosevelt with a good man for the second place, and a platform based upon the well tried principles of true republicanism, and the rank and file of the party in Nebraska will unfurl their banners and keep their faces to the foe until the Nebraska electors are sent on their way rejoicing to cast the electoral vote in Nebraska, for Roosevelt and ———, and four more years of good old republican government.

On his return to Lincoln from Europe, Mr. Bryan announced that he would issue the Commoner as a daily paper during the convention at St. Louis. He was asked by a reporter whether or not the Daily Commoner would advocate the nomination of any particular candidate and he replied, "It will not, it will advocate democratic principles." He was asked as to his opinion as to the chances of the several men mentioned as possible candidates, to which he replied: "I don't care to discuss anybody's chances. I have no favorites. All that I desire is that the candidate be a man whose democracy is so well known that it will not be a subject of inquiry or discussion during the campaign, and whose fidelity to the principles of de-

mocracy will not be questioned after the election. I simply want to do what I can to protect the party from any confidence game that may be attempted on voters. Putting these two statements together, what do you think might happen in case of a dead lock in the convention?

GREAT ENDORSEMENT.

The action of the National Live Stock convention in endorsing President Roosevelt's Panama policy is very significant. The resolution adopted by the convention is:

"Resolved, That the sincere thanks of the entire membership of the National Live Stock association in convention assembled, is hereby enthusiastically tendered President Roosevelt for his untiring and successful efforts to bring about the building of the great Panama canal, the completion of which will in the judgment of this organization, be the crowning achievement of the twentieth century."

While the National Live Stock association is a national organization, its greatest sphere of activity and usefulness is in the west, because the west is the great stock raising section and the center of the stockman's interest. To such a great extent is this true that it may be said that the endorsement of the President's Panama policy is equivalent to an expression of western sentiment on that question.

The democrats have been studying the president's Panama policy very carefully, seeking to find political capital and to get a clue for a party issue in the coming presidential campaign. With a blatant Tillman and an iconoclastic Teller assailing his policy on the floor of the National congress, it is gratifying to the admirers of the president and his administration policies to know that the representative of great western interests have unanimously commended him and his policies.

ANTI-TOXIN TRUST.

It is not a very far cry from a traffic in the necessities of life, to a traffic in life itself. This chasm, so narrow and yet so deep has been bridged—the anti-toxin trust has been organized and the price of the only known antidote for diphtheria has been increased one hundred per cent.

A trust might raise the price of any ordinary commodity one hundred per cent and occasion only a brief war of words between political newspapers, and the people would continue to pay the price, and take out the difference in abuse for which the trust cares nothing.

But to increase, by one hundred

per cent, the cost of the only known remedy for one of the most dreadful of diseases, is a different matter. It opens up an entirely new phase of the trust question.

The whole world hailed with delight the discovery of anti-toxin and the demonstration of its wonderful power. Thousands of lives have been saved by it, and its true value is perhaps known only to the health officers and the medical fraternity of the great cities. The arbitrary action of the trust has made the price of anti-toxin prohibitive to the poorer classes.

The whole country was shocked at the action of striking livery drivers in Chicago, when they sought to prevent the burial of the dead. Their's was a perverted unionism. Deplorable as their action was, it is nothing compared to this action of the anti-toxin trust. This action is perverted commercialism—it is a traffic in human life.

Naturally, the people look to the medical men for relief, and it seems that from this source their help is to come. The Chicago Medical society and the Illinois State Medical society will bring action against the trust under the anti-trust laws. The case will be watched with the closest attention and it is to be hoped that the strong arm of the law will be powerful enough to choke out the life of any corporation, that seeks to make life itself the medium of gain.

It has been suggested that in order to head off the "death trust" each state provide a laboratory of its own for the manufacture and distribution of anti-toxin. Certainly if it is proven that our anti-trust law is inadequate or powerless to reach the most heartless of all trusts. But if it cannot reach and control the trust it cannot control any and ought to be stricken from the law books.

We believe that when a great medical discovery is made that means so much to suffering humanity as the discovery of anti-toxin, that discovery should become the property of the government by whom it should be made and sold at the actual cost of manufacture—the discoverer to be adequately compensated of course. Perhaps a law to this effect would be unconstitutional. We don't know. We talk a great deal about American law being for the best good of the greatest number and we think such a law would be one of that kind.

Miss Magnolia Ewalt, who has been attending school at Lincoln has been compelled by illness to return to her home in this city for the present.

THE GREAT WEST.**Marvelous Recent Growth of the Trans-Mississippi Region.**

Since 1850 the farms which have been opened between the Mississippi and the Pacific are almost equal to the entire land area of the original 13 states, and these are increasing rapidly, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. They will make a further large increase when the national irrigation act of 1902 gets fairly into operation. This region in 1900 produced 65.5 per cent. of the entire country's wheat, 51.1 per cent. of its corn, 78.2 per cent. of its barley, 2.7 per cent. of its buckwheat, 48.1 per cent. of its oats and 30.1 per cent. of its rye, or 53.1 per cent. of the country's cereals in the aggregate. In 1850, on the other hand, this locality produced only 9.6 per cent. of the country's cereal yield. Of the country's cattle, horses, mules, sheep, swine and other farm animals, 59.4 per cent. were found west of the Mississippi in 1900, as compared with 11.9 per cent. in 1850. This locality in 1900 produced 99.6 per cent. of the country's gold and 99.8 per cent. of its silver.

While the center of the country's area, exclusive of Alaska and the islands acquired in 1898, is in northern Kansas, the center of the country's population is in northern Indiana, and that of the country's manufactures is in Ohio. Although this region had 27.5 per cent. of the whole country's population in 1900 and furnished, in value, 43.2 per cent. of the country's farm products of all sorts the products of its manufactures (nearly half of which was furnished by Missouri, California and Minnesota) was only 16.1 per cent. of that of the entire country. But here, too, there has been an immense advance, for in 1850 this locality provided only 3.9 per cent. of the country's manufactures. This relative gain is pulling the manufacturing center westward.

This westward swing of the center of population and manufactures will be hastened by the growth in railroads, only 79½ miles of railroad, all in Louisiana, being west of the Mississippi in 1850, and 87,000 of the country's 193,000 miles being here in 1900, the proportion in this section increasing from a quarter of 1 per cent. of the country's railway mileage in 1850 to 45.2 per cent. in 1900.

A. R. Keim went to Lincoln Tuesday.

Bryan's Bargain Store

Having purchased the stock of merchandise of Houston & Spragins, I have opened it up for business in the Maust Bldg. first door south of the Union House. Call and see us and get our prices.

S. Bryan.